



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 5, 1771.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I herewith send you a Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, to Governor Hutchinson, dated Whitehall, December 11, 1770, which I desire you would insert in your Paper.

Your's, CONSTITUTIONALIS.

S I R,

It is with great Satisfaction I acquaint you, that in Consequence of your Appointment to be chief Governor of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, his Majesty has thought fit to promote Mr. Oliver to the Office of Lieutenant-Governor; and I am commanded to signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do take an early Opportunity, at the full Meeting of the Council, publicly to declare his Majesty's entire Approbation of every Part of Mr. Oliver's Conduct, in the Execution of the Office of his Majesty's Secretary of the said Province; and that you do cause this Letter to be entered upon the Journals of the Council, in Order that it may remain, as a Testimony his Majesty has of the Merit of so faithful a Servant, and as an Inducement to his Successors in that Office to preserve the same laudable Conduct.

I am, &c.

By the date of this letter, (Dec. 11.) it appears probable, that his Lordship wrote it, just about the time of his receiving advice of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Council of this Province, (which had been sent home the preceding October) relative to a deposition of Andrew Oliver, Esq; late Secretary, concerning what passed at Council, in consequence of the tragical affair of the 5th of March, 1770.—The Council therein unanimously declare, that "the conduct of the Secretary in this affair, is not only a breach of trust in him, and injurious to the character & the honor of the Council, but destructive of all freedom of speech and debate, and consequently a breach of privilege—the most essential privilege belonging to the Council, or that can belong to a deliberative body." They also unanimously declare, that "as the said Deposition represents the Council in an ill light, it could be no disagreeable present to Governor Bernard, to whom it was sent, by the Lieutenant Governor, [Hutchinson] as he informed the Board"—"that it had been published in London, annexed with other depositions, to a printed Pamphlet, intitled, *A fair account of the late unhappy Disturbance at Boston, in New-England*: In which pamphlet and depositions is given a very unfair, and, in all material circumstances, very false account of what is therein called the late unhappy disturbance." They add further, that "this deposition is well calculated to answer the further purpose of Governor Bernard, to effect a change in the constitution of the Council." They communicated their proceedings on this affair to the House of Representatives, the General Assembly being then sitting; who upon their having been read in the House, Resolved, That as the said deposition of Andrew Oliver, Esq; might be improved, tho' not justly, to the injury of the good people of this province, a copy of the same, and the papers relating thereto, be attested and transmitted to their Agent, Dr. Franklin. I wish you could find room in some future Paper to publish these proceedings at large.

Now the aforementioned Scrip of Paper from the right honorable the earl of Hillsborough, dated at Whitehall, was judged by his Honor a sufficient warrant for him, at a full meeting of the Council the last spring, publicly to declare his Majesty's entire approbation of every part of Mr. Oliver's conduct in the execution of the office of his Majesty's Secretary of this province. And as it was designed that they should in effect rescind their own determinations deliberately had, in a matter not only so interesting to the reputation of the whole province, but which so nearly concerned their own Honor, and thus disgrace themselves, the Lieutenant Governor is to cause this Letter of Lord Hillsborough "to be enter'd on the Journal of the Council, in order that it might remain," in direct opposition to their own solemn decision, a testimony "of the merit of so faithful a servant, in every" and con-

sequently in this instance of his conduct, and "an inducement to his successor, to pursue the same laudable conduct." If any one should presume to doubt, whether it was his Majesty's pleasure, that upon this particular occasion his entire approbation of every part of the Secretary's conduct should be entered upon the Journal of the Council, it rests upon the opinion he may have entertained of my Lord of Hillsborough.—I do not pretend to say what I think of the matter.—Whether the Council were induced from this Letter of his Lordship to advise and consent, if their advice and consent was demanded, or to suffer their own proceedings to be thus nullified; or, whether the Secretary entered this extraordinary scrip of paper, for I chuse at present to call it so, merely in obedience to the Governor, without the concurrent order of the Council, may be the subject of future enquiry: If the last is the fact, and it is to stand as a precedent for futurity, I leave the public to judge, whether his Majesty's Council of this province are not reduced to a very humiliating condition; and whether there is not danger, as precedents are interchanging, that hereafter a Governor, having an instruction from a minister of state, whom, for the sake of "preserving his place", he would be unwilling to offend, may not order any entries to be made on their Journals that a Minister shall dictate, even to the disannulling of their most solemn determinations, if he pleases. *and pa. 588. 592. 594. C.*

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Pursuant to an Act of the Great and General Court made and passed in the Eleventh Year of his Majesty's Reign; Entitled, *An Act for enquiring into the Rateable Estates of this Province*:

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Boston are hereby notified, to give in to the Assessors of said Town, according to the Tenor of said Act, agreeable to the following Lists, viz. THE Number of all Male Polls of sixteen Years old and upwards whether at home or abroad, distinguishing such as are exempt from Rates; and of all Rateable Estate, both real and personal; particularly Dwelling-houses and Shops under the same Roof, or adjoining to them, Shops separate from them, Still-Houses, Tan-Houses, Slaughter-Houses, Pot and Pearl Ash Works, Ware-Houses, Superficial Feet of Wharf, Grift Mills, Fulling-Mills, Saw-Mills, Iron Works and Furnaces, and all other Buildings, and their annual Worth; any other Real Estate with the annual Worth; and of all Indian, Negroe or Molatto Servants for Life, from fourteen to forty-five Years of Age, and the Number of Tons of Vessels of every Kind, upwards of ten Tons Burden, to be given in Carpenters Tonnage, whether at Home or Abroad; and each Person's whole Stock in Trade, including all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize at Home or Abroad of their own Property, paid for or not, also including those in their Hands by Factorage; Money at Interest, which any Person has more than he or she pays Interest for; and also of all Horses and Mares of three Years old and upwards, Oxen of four Years old and upwards, Cows of three Years old and upwards, Goats, Sheep, and Swine of one Year old; the Number of Acres of Pasture, and the Number of Cows the same will keep, with the After-feed of the whole Farm; the Number of Barrels of Cyder that can be made upon the Farm one Year with another, the Number of Acres of Tillage Land, Bußels of Grain and Corn, including all Sorts the same will produce by the Year; the Number of Acres of Salt-Marsh, with the Tons of Hay produced therefrom by the Year; the Number of Acres of English and upland and fresh Meadow mowing Land, with the Tons of Hay of each Sort produced therefrom by the Year.

The Time limited by said Act is from the twentieth Day of August Instant to the twentieth of September following.—And every Person not necessarily out of the Province in that Time, refusing or neglecting to give into the Assessors in writing, and on Oath if required, a true Account of his or her Rateable Estate, agreeable to the true Intent of this Act, shall be deemed by the Assessors according to their best Skill and Judgment, and also for each Offence shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

The Assessors propose to open their Office, at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, on Monday the twelfth Instant, where due Attendance will be given from Day to Day, to the twentieth Day of September following, for the Purpose aforesaid, in Compliance with said Act.

Assessors OFFICE, Boston, August 4, 1771.

IMPORTED in the Diana, Capt. Perkins from London, And to be Sold by

Samuel Parkman,

At his Shop three Doors above the Cornfields in Union-Street, Boston,

A neat and fresh Assortment of

English and India Goods, which he will sell on the best Terms by Wholesale or Retail. Among which are

White, blue, mix'd, black & coloured ell-wide
chocolate, claret, Persian,
and copper coloured super-
fine, middling and low-
priced Broad-Cloths, with
Shalloons and Trimmings
to match.
Fine German Serges,
Rattens, Bearskins,
Beaver Coatings,
Lambskin, Whitney Duffels,
Baizes, emboss'd Serges,
Half-thicks, Kerseys,
Camblets, Cambleteens,
Callimancoes, Shalloons,
Tammies, Groggins,
Morines, Russels,
figured Stuffs, Poplins,
Brilliant, Dorsetteens,
Broglies, Missiners,
blue, pink, white & black
figured & plain pelong
and other Sattins,
pink, white, blue & black
Sarfnetts,
black and cloth-coloured
English & India Taffeties.
Those who please to favour him with their
Custom may depend on being as well used as at
any Store or Shop in Town.

Joseph Coolidge, jun.

Jeweller,

Has just receiv'd from London, a fine Assortment of Jewellery, which he will sell as cheap as can be had any where in Town, at his Shop leading to the Market, and directly opposite Mr. William Greenleaf's. Among which are,

A Variety of Paste, Enamel'd,

Pearl, Garnet and Black Earrings, neatly set with Marquiselets, Necklaces, Solitaires, Springs and Pens set with Marquiselets, Marquiselets for Ladies Velvet Collars, Paste Hair Combs, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Watch Trinkets of all kinds, Seal, Chrysal, Paste, Enamel'd, Pearl, Gilt, Moco, Pebble and Cornelian Sleeve Buttons, Mock Garnet Earrings.—Also, Plated Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Plated Spurs, Watch Chains, Keys and Hooks, Morocco and Leather Pocket Books, Ivory Memorandum duto, Pinchbeck Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Tortoiseshell Hair Combs, Tweezers, Money Scales and Weights, Buckle Brushes, with many other Articles.

Goldsmiths and Jewellers may be supplied with all Kinds of Chrysal, Chapes and Tons u, White and Red Foyle, Coral Beads, Crucibles, Files, Borax, Binding Wire, Sand Paper, Flower Emery, Moulding Sand, and all Kinds of Goldsmith's and Jeweller's Ware, made and sold at said Shop, where those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being well used.

N. B. Cash given for old Gold, and Silver Lace, Plate and Jewells.

TO BE SOLD BY

Barnabas Webb,

GOLDSMITH;

At his Shop in Cornhill, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Salter,

All Sorts of Groceries and Crock-

ery Ware; and a small Assortment of English Goods. Likewise, all Sorts of Goldsmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the very lowest Rate.

THE Commissioners appointed by the honorable Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probates, &c. for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of John A. late of Boston, Cordwainer, deceased, represented Insolvent, GIVE NOTICE, That they shall attend that Service, at the House of Mr. William Boies, near the Market, on the third Wednesday in the six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. July 27, 1771.

an Account of their being proclaimed page 428.

ONE who styles himself, in Mr. Draper's paper, a Layman, having repeatedly endeavoured in vain to make the Public believe, that the paper presented to Governor Hutchinson, by about a fifth part, according to his own account, and as others say, not more than an eighth part of the congregational ministers of this province, ought still to be called "an address of the congregational ministers of this province"; and that its being thus represented in the news-papers, did not betray any want of that simplicity and godly sincerity, which we have so often heard inculcated from the pulpit; and what is still more extraordinary in a vindication of *reverend* addressers, having *snared* at me for expressing my regard for these and other eminent christian graces, which however, I have reason to hope are the peculiar ornaments of the generality of the ministers of that denomination; I say, after all this, he proceeds to tell us, that there never has been an instance of a majority of the clergy present at any convention; and that the individuals who compose that *reverend corporate body*, as he would fain have us think it to be, have never before been notified of such political or other matters as a few of them may have taken it into their heads to transact at any future time or place—Are we to infer from thence by any means, that it was fair to call this the address of the body of the congregational ministers of the province? For so it was manifestly intended to be understood, and so it is plain his Excellency himself chose to understand it, as appears by his calling it in his answer, "Yo kind, so affectionate an address, from so respectable and venerable a body of men"—Aye, but says the Layman, it has been customary for a minority of the congregational ministers of the province, to meet in convention, and address the new governors, without notifying the majority of them, (who have always been absent) of the matter. If this be true, it argues that such former addresses can no more than the last, be fairly called addresses of the body of the clergy, or be so represented or received—This Layman, as he calls himself, mentions the convention in one of his performances, as acting like "other corporate bodies," at the meetings of which the presence of a majority of the members may not be necessary to warrant their proceedings; but he does not incline to answer my question, viz. *When and by whom they were incorporated?* But if they had been a corporate body, the members should have been duly warned of the matters to be transacted, as well as the time and place; otherwise, who does not know that their proceedings must be invalid? To be sure if, without such notification, not a sixth part of them should be present, which is the fact, no one in his senses would plead that they could with fairness be called the proceedings of that corporate body—However, thus it has been represented by the Layman: The *reverend* addressers themselves, call their address, "An address of the ministers of the congregational churches in the province," and his Excellency receives it very kindly, as coming from so "respectable and venerable a body"—Whether some of those *reverend gentlemen*, (I care not how small a number is supposed, for I would be tender of the character of the cloth,) I say, whether some of them might not think, that if the address was supposed to be the declared sentiment of the whole body of the clergy of the province, it would be further supposed, to speak the sentiments of the whole body of the people of the province, and whether they were not under this temptation to give their address for pompous an introduction, I will not presume to say; I shall only in my usual way, and with my usual modesty, as the Layman witnesses, ask whether there is not reason to think it. If this was actually the case, I will just remark, that though the body of the people of this province treat the clergy, as I hope they always will, with all due respect, yet they are not priest-ridden as in some other parts of the world, and I hope in God they never will be—They claim a right of private judgment; and they will always venture to express their own sentiments of men or things, of politics or religion, against the sentiments of the clergy, whenever they think the clergy in the wrong.

This indefatigable Layman threatens to "chastise" me for falsehood, in saying I had heard, or "it is said," that this is the first instance of an address ever made to a governor by the convention; but strictly speaking, it was truly said, according to his own account; for if a majority of the members which compose the convention, have never met, nor any of the members ever been notified of time, place or matters to be transacted, how can any act be said to have been the act of the convention? But this is not what I intended—

I was told, or to use my own words, it was said in my hearing, that this was the first address to a governor ever made by the convention: I understood it to be the first address ever made to a governor by any number of ministers calling themselves the ministers of the congregational churches of this province met in convention: The Layman has convinced me that I was misinformed: Does it follow that I am chargeable with falsehood? a gross violation of truth? Fie, fie, Layman! As your client's cause requires the utmost candor, learn to exercise a little of it towards others; it is a shame for you to rail in behalf of the clergy—An instance is bro't of an address to Governor Pownall, and another to Bernard! But in neither of these instances, as the Layman tells us, were the members of the convention notified, or the majority of them present. Perhaps only SEVENTEEN met, and an hour before the usual time, as was said by one of the convention to be the case, when the late address was first carried. The Layman indeed insists upon twenty-four; it is immaterial as I said before, since either of these numbers is inconsiderable, in comparison with 300, some say 400 ministers of that denomination in the province. If the Layman thinks it material, I am sorry the Rev. Dr. who presided at the meeting, though repeatedly requested, will not condescend to ascertain it for him—With regard to addresses to governors upon their promotion, so far as it can be presumed that they are well qualified and well disposed to employ their joining talents, (for such they all have, if we are to believe the late addresses here and elsewhere,) and to make themselves "diffusive blessings in their exalted stations,"

those of the clergy and others, who are so very fond of congratulating, let them congratulate, if they please. I believe many of the clergymen who congratulated the Nettleham baronet, and others besides, have since been fully convinced that they have no reason to pride themselves in it. The truth is, every man in power will be adulated by some sort of men in every country, because he is a man in power—TRYON arrives from the bloody scenes of Alamance, and receives the high encomiums of New York, the clergy as well as others, for having "saved a sister colony" by his noble exploit; and another is flattered as being the "father of his country," and "the delight of an obliged and grateful people," by those very men who now detest the administration of BERNARD whom they had before canonized, altho' he has assured his noble patron, and many believe it, that this father of his country is just such an one as himself; that he is pushing forward, with the utmost vehemence, tho' in different modes, the same measures, and that he may be depended upon by his Lordship equally with himself. I am with great respect to the congregational ministers, vid. pa. 504 CANDIDUS.

Messieurs Edes & Gill, vid. pa. 518.

He was no Patriot, nor indolent his Breath, Bravely to speak his Mind, and venture Death."

ÆQUITAS had asserted in Mr. Draper's paper of the 18th of July, that the constitutional right of the King to give instructions to the governors of this province, had been disputed of late with some degree of warmth—Upon which I said he was setting up a man of straw, for that no one had disputed it. In his next Essay, he insinuates, that I would contend that the governor has also a constitutional right to disobey them—This is also setting up a man of straw; for I have not contended, nor have I ever heard it contended, that the governor has a constitutional right to disobey those instructions which the King has a constitutional right to give.—I see no reason therefore that could have induced Æquitas to give his sentiments upon the point, unless it was to exhibit to the world a specimen of his talents. "To assert that the King has a constitutional right to instruct his governor, and at the same time, allow that he is under no legal obligation to obedience, would be idle and trifling"; but who has ever asserted this?—Is Æquitas so straitened for argument, as wittingly and willingly to charge his opponent with absurdity, which he never advanced, in order to make him appear ridiculous to his unwary readers? This has been too often the practice of some writers in the court gazette, to the disgrace of that press. He says that I "quote a passage from Æquitas, purely one would imagine, to misconstruct and misrepresent it, and then to improve it to my own purpose." The passage is this: "It was necessary to give the governor all the powers contained in the Charter to be exercised by him discretionally, unless particularly instructed." From whence I think it must plainly follow, that if the governor is particularly instructed to suspend his discretionary exercise of any of the powers vested in him by the Charter, it must be looked upon as a lawful instruction, and agreeable to the Charter; and therefore he may lawfully and ought to obey—I deny that all powers vested in the governor by the Charter, are to be exercised by him discretionally: In some instances he is indispensably bound to exercise them—And his suspension of the exercise of them, would put an end to the Charter, and consequently to his authority as governor—Æquitas condescends to tell us what he meant, (and we are obliged to him for explaining his meaning) but he is rather too positive; he says, "it must strike every reader that he meant only, that instructions were to affect the discretionary exercise of the powers given the governor by the charter, and not that they might totally suspend the execution of them."—But if all the powers given to the governor by the charter, are to be exercised by the governor at discretion, unless particularly instructed, as he asserts, then it follows, that particular instructions may oblige the governor to suspend the exercise of all the powers vested in him by the charter; and consequently if he acts at all, he cannot act freely; he must be a machine or a tool, as Johannes in Eremo has well expressed it—If Æquitas will please to explain himself further, and tell us that when he said "it was necessary that all the powers contained in the charter should be given to the governor, to be exercised by him at discretion," he means that only some of them should, I should be glad if he would descend to particulars, and let us know which: For it must be confessed, that the legality of obedience in the governor to some of the instructions which have been given him has been disputed; which infers a dispute of the constitutional right of the King to give such instructions.—I would ask Æquitas for instance, whether he thinks the governor had any authority, either by the charter or his commission, merely because he was particularly instructed so to do, to suspend the exercise of his authority over Castle William, and delegate the power of garrisoning that fort to Col. Dalrymple or General Gage—He tells his readers that I agree with him in justifying the governor in this and other measures; but Æquitas is apt to mistake, not to say misrepresent.

This writer argues the obligation of the governor to obey legal instructions because of his absolute dependence on the King, from arguments that are used to prove the moral obligation men are under to obey the commands of the Supreme Being! The cases he says differ, only in this, that in the one case, the command is given by a Being who cannot be deceived or be guilty of the least mistake; in the other, by one whose advisers are answerable; which I believe will be looked upon by most men of common sense, to be a pretty wide difference.—I wish Æquitas had inferred the obligation of the governor to obey even legal instructions, from the obligation which Kings and governors are under to do that which is right in the sight of the LORD—and in every act of their administration to have a sole view to the welfare & happiness of the people over whom they govern—This they are under an indispensable moral obligation to do, how little however they may think of it.—The fear of losing his place, is too trifling a consideration for Æquitas to suppose our present governor can be, or

at least ought to be influenced by, tho' it must be allowed that the fear of man bringeth a snare—But if the instructions are legal, what can Æquitas suppose the advisers are answerable for? If not, he ought to know, there is a tribunal on earth, to which he who puts in execution, as well as they who advise to arbitrary and illegal measures of government, are accountable; and where it is expected they will be summoned to answer, when law shall have its due course, and justice be impartially administered to the great and to the small. If such governors as are perpetually telling their people that every instruction they receive is legal, tho' the contrary may beaver to apparent; and that they are the tokens of paternal goodness and such stuff, would look a little forward to what may be the consequences of their joining with advisers in attempting to introduce arbitrary power over a free people, I believe it would serve to check them in their wanton career, and prove an advantage to them in the end.

Æquitas goes on to explain his meaning, and finally says, that "he does not intend that the governor's being removable by the King at pleasure, will justify his acting contrary to the dictates of his own conscience;" and yet he says, "a governor may and ought to obey an instruction directing a particular measure, altho' he disapproves of that measure—I wish he would explain his meaning here; for to me it appears dark & unintelligible—Perhaps he intends an explanation by what follows, viz. "He may disapprove of a proposed exertion of prerogative, and consequently, cannot in conscience comply with the proposal; yet upon receiving orders from the King, he may conscientiously perform the same act, if it is neither illegal nor malum in se." But if the proposal be neither illegal, nor evil in itself, why cannot he in conscience comply with it? Or, if it be illegal or malum in se, or both, will his receiving orders from the King help his conscience, and make him easy, in doing that which he could not conscientiously do before he received them. However, Æquitas upon the whole gives up this point, & tells us that "by mentioning the King's right to displace the governor at pleasure, he meant principally to shew the folly of disputing, whether the governor is obliged to obey or not," for, says he, "it can't be supposed that the King will ever appoint, or continue in office a governor, who will not conform to his instructions"; And adds, "What mighty advantage then could accrue, from his acting always his own sentiments?" The fear of losing a place seems to be the sum and substance with this writer.—I am however not yet convinced of the "folly of disputing the right of the governor to obey" illegal instructions; for that, after all, is the only point which has been "disputed of late." I hope the House of Representatives, and the People will continue to dispute, and strenuously oppose them: The consequence of it may be, that we may at length have the pleasure of seeing a Gentleman at the head of this province, of a different character from that described in my motto; a Gentleman of constitutional principles, and thorough honesty; who will rather risk his place or lose it, than not always act his own sentiments, even in counteracting instructions when they shall appear to him to be illegal, or injurious to the natural and constitutional Charter Rights of the People.

Boston, August 31st, 1771.

Whereas the Copartnership of

Nathaniel Holmes and John Cushing, jun. in the Sugar-Baking-Business, is mutually dissolved this Day—This is to give Notice to all Persons who have any Demands on said Company, to apply to either of them for Payment—And those who are indebted to said Company, are desired to pay as aforesaid.

HOLMES and CUSHING.

N. B. Said Holmes carries on the Business at the same Place, where single and double-refin'd, Lump and Brown Sugar may be had at the lowest Cash Price, by Wholesale or Retail.

141 Cash given for good Brown Sugar.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, On the Premises, on TUESDAY the Sixth of August Inst. at Eleven o'Clock, Forenoon,

A House and Land, pleasantly situated in School-Street, at the North-End, opposite a large Brick-House in the Occupation of Dr. Byles.

And at Twelve o'clock the same Day, will be Sold

A Wharf at the North-End, known by the Name of Lee's Wharf, with Stores thereon, sufficient to house upwards of a hundred Hogheads Molasses, with a convenient Loft over the whole for a Rigger or Sailmaker, and a good Cooper's Shop. The Wharf is remarkable for good Water, and Goods may be landed at the Doors of the Stores.

N. B. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchasers.

All those Persons that are still indebted to the late Company of Pool and Clarke, and to the Estate of Fitch Pool, deceased, are for the last Time advised, That unless they make immediate Payment to Timothy Newell, that their Accounts will be put into an Attorney's Hands without distinction, to be sued at O'Rober Court.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. James Mears, late of Roxbury, Currier, deceased, are desired to settle the same with James Mears or Caleb Hayward, Executors to said Estate.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Samuel Kent, late of Charlestown, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Joseph Adams, junr. of Cambridge Administrator on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.—And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrator.

The Convention Address pa. 489.

Gov. Tryon, vid. pa. 512. 518.

vid. Addresses pa. 426—488—489.

Gov. Hutchinson, vid. pa. 842. vid. 2. pa. 518.

Gov. Barnard.

Gov. Tryon, vid. pa. 512. 518.

Yesterday night, the Earls of Halifax Packet, Captain Boulderson, arrived at New-York, in 6 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz.

That 800 Flat-bottomed Boats were ordered to be built and completed at Portsmouth in 10 Days— That a Squadron was fitting for the Sea, to be commanded by Lord Edgecumbe—That the Troops at the Isle of Wight were to be embarked on board Transports which were victualling for two Expeditions, notwithstanding the pacific Aspect all our national Concerns seem to wear—That the Grand Signor was to enter Poland by the first of June, at the Head of 300,000 Men—That a certain great Lady was so chagrined at the Conduct of the *Sum of the Earth*, and the *Mob*, that it was imagined she would not recover the Dose for some Months—That great Betts are laid, that a Rupture takes Place between the French and Dutch in 6 Months from the 14th of May—That Sir Peter Dennis is to command a large Fleet in the Mediterranean—That the utmost Diligence is using in the Harbours of Brest, Marseilles and Rochford, at which last Place there are 8 Ships of the Line, 4 Frigates, 3 Bombs, and 2 Fireships, with their Sails ready bent, to slip out on the shortest Notice; they are all unmoor'd, and ride at single Anchors—That Lord Chatham, so far from relinquishing the Points he has in View, will, on the re-assembling of a certain House, have so infinitely reinforced himself with Arguments, that however he may fail of success, he will cause the Cheek of Guilt to glow with unaccustomed shame, and bring Contention to the Heart of the most obdurate Opponents—That an Action of 100,000l. Damages will be bro't by the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, against the President of a certain Club—That it is confidently asserted, very strong Efforts will be made the next Session of Parliament for introducing an American Representation into the Grand Council of the Nation—That a celebrated female Historian is writing a History of the Reign of our present Sovereign, in which it will manifestly appear, that a great Personage who had been much calumniated, has always advised the most lenient measures—That the Plague had carried off 245,000 Persons in Warsaw the last Year, but had now happily ceased—That 30 ships of War and Frigates were building at Sweden for the Service of France—That several ships were fitting out in the Thames for America, to carry Timber for the Navy—That measures were already adopted, and would be put in execution, for avoiding the great inconveniences arising from the want of Paper currency in the Colonies—That Preliminaries were signed between the Turks and Russians, under the mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin; the Terms variously reported—That the Earl of Bute was arrived in London, and set out for his Seat in Luton-Hoo, in Bedfordshire, (May 23) where he desired to die in Peace, God grant it speedily!—That the French Court had agreed to grant General Paoli 90,000l. for the Estates he formerly possessed in the Island of Corsica—That the famous Curate, who so long headed the Corsican malecontents in the Mountains, was executed at Ajaccio on the 20th of May—That a fleet of Guardships from Portsmouth and other Ports were ordered to cruise in the Bay of Biscay for 6 Weeks from June 3.—That the ships of War lately put out of commission with so much haste, are with equal haste to be put into commission—That on the 5th of June the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince, both well—That the Viceroyship of Ireland lay between Lord Gower and Lord Weymouth—That a certain great Personage had at Length come to a resolution to dismiss from his Service all such of his Servants as he found had grown obnoxious to his people—That Sir Edward Hawke had declined the acceptance of a Peerage—That great Riots continued in Dublin—And, that 'tis reported that the Earls of Halifax and Shaftsbury were dead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated June 11.

"I have a piece of News to tell you, which you may mention, that is, that this day an express arrived from France to this Court, giving an account, that unfortunately a civil war had broke out there, occasioned by the late disturbances, the King not being willing to redress his subjects grievances, and the people demanding their privileges."

NEW YORK, July 29.

Wednesday last his Excellency Lord Dunmore, set out in his Yacht, for Albany.—On his passing the Fort he was saluted with 15 Guns.

The following is an Extract of a Letter received last Week from a Gentleman in Pennsylvania, who is distinguished for an uniform Attention to the true Liberties of his Countrymen.

"A Kind of internal War is carried on within the Bounds of this Province, which, if not speedily check'd, will have serious Consequences to us, and prove as dangerous as the Regulators of North-Carolina: I mean the Attempt of the Connecticut People, with a Set of lawless Banditti from our Frontier, to fix a Settlement at Wyoming on the North Branch of Susquehanna.—There have been frequent Engagements between these People and ours, some Lives have been lost, and several Laws passed against them. We expect daily to hear of another Engagement, for they are besieging our People with a large Body.

"It is the Opinion of Folks in this Country, that, if some Method is not fallen upon of reducing these Frontier Rioters to a Submission to Law, that one general Chain will be form'd of them throughout the whole Continent, as the Views and Conduct of them all are similar."

BOSTON, August 5.

We learn from the island of Hispaniola, that a malignant fever had broke out among the inhabitants of that Island, whereof great numbers of them died every day.

Since our last arrived here from the Southward, the Rose and Beaver Men of War, and the Bonnetta from Halifax: The Mermaid was arrived there in 4 Days—The Senegal Sloop of War, and Hope Schooner sailed from hence last Wednesday.

On Tuesday last came on here, before the Court of Common Pleas, the cause between Owen Richards, plaintiff, and Benjamin Jones, defendant, for assaulting, flogging, &c. Thursday the Jury brought in their verdict in favour of the defendant.

It is said, that a certain Governor is hosted at by the boys in the streets of the chief city of his new government.

Last Monday died here, Mrs. Sarah Comrin Widow of the late Capt. Comrin, of this Town, aged 68 Years. She was a Gentlewoman of an exemplary Character, particularly in her beneficent and charitable Disposition to those who stood in Need of Relief. Her Remains were decently interr'd last Thursday Afternoon.

Monday last died here and on Wednesday Evening were very respectfully interr'd, the Remains of the Honorable Thomas Bunch, Esq; aged about 40 Years, a Native of the Island of New-Providene, the Capital of the Bahamas, who lately came here in Hopes of recovering his Health.

This Gentleman sustain'd many important Offices in that Island, which he discharged with unflinching Integrity. As a Husband—as a Father—as a Friend—equalled by few, and in Humanity excell'd by no one.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS is the highest Prize in Faneuil-Hall Lottery, which certainly begins Drawing on Friday next.—A few Tickets are yet to sell at Green and Russell's Printing-Office if apply'd for immediately.

DIED.] Mr. Robert Sharpless, aged 33 Years—Mr. John Brown, Chocolate-Grinder, aged 85—Mr. James Alexander, aged about 65—Mr. Gray, a Journeyman Baker, suddenly after drinking freely of cold Water—At Charlestown, Mrs. Trumbull, Consort of Mr. James Trumbull, jun.—At Salem, M's. Mercy Swan, in the 43d Year of her Age, Wife of Mr. Ebenezer Swan, jun. Taylor.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At TEN in the Morning, Will be Sold at public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Great Variety of English Goods as usual—Also 23 Pieces damaged flower'd and plain Lawns and Lawn Aprons, for the Benefit of the Insurers.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. Wednesday next—Ten o'Clock.

George Erving,

Intending shortly for Great-Britain, Desires all to whom he is indebted to call and receive their respective Dues, and those who are indebted to him to make Payment: Those particularly, whose Debts have been long standing, are requested to make very speedy Payment, otherwise they may expect Trouble and Expence. Boston, August 3, 1771.

LOST a few Weeks since, a promissory Note of Hand; as it cannot be of Value in any but the Promissee, it is earnestly requested that (if found) it may be return'd to the Printers, and half a Guinea shall be given, if desired, for the Trouble of seeking and taking it up.

The Intelligence-Office is removed from the Store opposite to the Golden Ball to a Store on the South Side of the Town Dock, just above the Swing-Bridge, where it is now kept by

Grant Webster,

Who has for Sale, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira and other Wines, Flour, Rice, Indigo, &c. Vessels of several Sorts, several good Farms, Male and Female Negroes, new and second-hand Chaises, two convenient Houses near the Center of the Town, and sundry other Articles cheap for Cash.

N. B. Goods of any Sort are taken in and sold, and any kind of Brokerage done at said Office on reasonable Commissions. Cash given for Bottles.

£. 300 Sterl. to be Let at said Office on agreeable Security. To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the House of Captain William Buckminster, Innholder in Rutland District, on WEDNESDAY the Eleventh Day of September next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A FARM in said District,

about a Mile and a Half from the Meeting-House, containing about Ninety Five Acres, consisting of good Interval, Mowing, Pasturing and Plow Land; with a small Dwelling House, a good Barn, a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Malt-House. One Hundred Pounds paid down, and good Security for the rest will answer for the Payment.—Said Farm is in the Possession of the Widow Rachel Boydon. Rutland District, July 1, 1772.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

ON the Petition of the Committee of the Inhabitants of the District of Shelburn, in the County of Hampshire, praying that a Tax of One Penny per Acre by the Year, may be laid on all the unimproved Lands lying within said District, and that the same may be continued for the Space of four Years, so that each Acre of unimproved Lands may pay four Pence in the whole, for the Purpose of erecting a Meeting-House, and settling a Minister within said District, &c.

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1771.

ON the Petition of John Wells, and others, Read and Referred, That the Petitioners notify the Non-Resident Proprietors of the District of Shelburn, by inserting the Substance of said Petition in two of the Boston News Papers, viz in the Boston-Gazette, printed on Mondays, and in the Massachusetts-Gazette, printed on-Thursdays, three Weeks successively, to shew Cause, if any they have, on the second Tuesday of the next Sitting of the General Court, why the Prayer of the Petition should not be granted. Sent up for Concurrence.

T. CUSHING, Speaker. In Council, July 1, 1771. Read and concurr'd. John Cotton, D. Secretary. THOS. FLUCKER, Sec'y.

A true Copy. Test. S^r Fletcher Norton Speaker of the House of Commons. See Index Vol. 2. About Paoli.

ROBERT FOTTER, of Charlestown, Shop-keeper, Notices all his Creditors, that he intends to present a Petition to the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode-Island, to sit at East Greenwich on the third Monday of August next, to have the Benefit of the Insolvent Act granted to him, so they may appear to shew Cause, if any they have, why said Act should not be extended to him.

By Benjamin Church, On THURSDAY next

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Assortment of Articles, viz.

FINE Chincos, Calicoes, Cambricks, Mullins, Lawns, Irish and British Linens, Checks, Bedticken, Silk Gingham, Moreens, Sewing Silk of different Colours, Broad Cloths, Sagathoes, Forreil Cloths, Mobs Hose, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. Likewise a good Eight-Day Clock.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay. To the Honorable WILLIAM BRATTLE, Esq; one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

WE the Subscribers, Proprietors of a Township granted by the Great and General Court of the Province aforesaid, April 22, 1771, to William Bullock and others; in Consideration of a Township formerly granted by said Court to Capt. Samuel Gallop and others, which was lost by running the Line between this Province and the Province of New-Hampshire; therefore pray your Honor would be pleased to grant and issue out your Warrant directed to one of said Proprietors, requiring him to notify and warn said original Proprietors to assemble and meet at the Dwelling-House of Col. Valentine Wheeler, Innholder in Rehoboth in the County of Bristol, &c. on Thursday the Nineteenth Day of September next, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon on said Day, to act on the following Articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2dly, To choose a Clerk. 3dly, To choose a Treasurer and Collector. 4thly, To choose a Committee to examine into the Charges and Expenses in pursuing Methods to obtain said Grant. 5thly, To choose a Committee to lot said Township, and likewise to agree with those Persons that are on said Township, agreeable to Instructions they may receive of said Proprietors. 6thly, To choose a Committee to manage the Prudentials of said Township. 7thly, To determine upon a Method for calling Meetings of said Proprietors for the future, as they shall judge most convenient. 8thly, To grant and raise such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be thought necessary to defray those Charges that have arisen in pursuing proper Methods to obtain said Grant, and may further arise in lotting said Township; and likewise to act on any other Affairs, if necessary to be acted on for the Advantage of said Proprietors, at said Meeting: And your Honor's Compliance will greatly oblige your very humble Servants,

Daniel Carpenter, William Bullock, Aaron Walker, Valentine Wheeler, Asabel Carpenter, Daniel Barney, Thomas Allen, Rehoboth, July 27, 1771.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay. To Mr. DANIEL CARPENTER, one of the Proprietors and Petitioners above-mentioned.

Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to Notify and warn (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) the Proprietors of the Township set forth in the foregoing Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal this thirtieth Day of July, Anno Domini 1771, and in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign.

WM. BRATTLE, Justice of the Peace throughout said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Township therein mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place for the Purpose set forth in the foregoing Petition.

July 30, 1771. DANIEL CARPENTER.

Whereas sundry Persons make

it a Practice to come over to this Island in Order to Game; by which Means I have suffered greatly for a Number of Years past by their driving and hunting the Stock, with Dogs, and oftentimes by their shooting and killing Sheep, &c. and by putting my Family in Danger of their Lives:—These are therefore to forbid all Persons from Gunning on said Island, as I am determined to follow the Steps of the Law against all Offenders for the future.

Noddle-Island, } Henry Howell Williams, Aug. 1, 1771.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Dorvich, Nova-Scotia; Waterman, Philadelphia; Atwood, Halifax; Crocker, Newfoundland; Littlefield, St. Martins; Stonehouse, St. Lucia; Spence and Carlton, Hispaniola.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Nine Whites. NO Blacks. Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at BOSTON for this present Week. Monday, 30 min. after 6 } Friday, 16 m. aft. 10 Tuesday, 20 min. after 7 } Saturday, 15 m. af. 11 Wednesday, 18 m. aft. 8 } Lord's Day 12 m. af. 12 Thursday, 17 min. af. 9 } New M. 10 D. 11 Fore

v House of Commons. q S^r Fletcher Norton Speaker of the House For sending L^d Mayor &c to the Tower, vid. pa. 471-472. See Index Vol. 2. About Paoli. vid. pa. 512-514-518. q vid. pa. 127.

JUST IMPORTED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Fletcher,

Wholesale or Retail, very cheap for Cash.
A Very fine assortment of calicoes, printed furniture ditto, superfine black broad cloth, chocolate, mixt and other broad cloths, with all trimmings, coloured jeans, 7-8 and yard-wide cotton checks, german serges, Russia, Ravens and English duck, short, a fine assortment of durants, tammies, callimancoes, shalloons, lutefrings, a large assortment paper hangings. Also a compleat assortment of mens cotton, thread and worsted Hosiery, dowlais, ticklenburg, and a fine assortment of Irish linnens of all widths, cotton velvets, 4 thread patterns, English and India taffaty, black velvet, cambricks of all prices, pins No. 4, 10 & 12, glass and china ware, silk handkerchiefs, buttons and twist of all sorts, cutlery ware, sewing silks all colours in half pound papers, buckrams, codlines per cask, cotton romals, and a great variety of other English goods, by large or small quantities, too many to enumerate in this Advertisement.

Thomas Lee,

HAS imported a Variety of most FASHIONABLE SILKS, as Brocades, Damasks, &c. &c. Bussels, Lace, Gold & Silver Lace, ditto Buttons, which, having been himself in London, on the best Terms, will be sold exceeding reasonable, at his Store, opposite the Market-House, near the Swing-Bridge.—Where he has a great and full Assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, SCOTCH and IRISH GOODS, purchas'd with every Advantage, and will therefore be sold at the lowest Advance for Cash or short Credit.—Also—Cutlery and Hard Ware, Powder, Short, Bar Lead, Nails, Glass, Russia Duck, Paper Hangings, Verdigrease, &c.

A small Quantity of very good
Bay Mahogany, to be sold cheap for Cash, by Daniel Martin, on Hancock's Wharf.

Choice SALT,

JUST Imported, and to be sold on Board the Sloop Minerva, James Littlefield, from St. Martins. Inquire of THOMAS STODDARD and Company, at their Store North Side of the Town-Dock.

To be sold cheap for Cash,
An End of a House, which consists
of a Lower Room, Chamber, Garret, Cellar, &c. adjoining to the Green-Dragon Tavern, all in good Repair. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,
A Commodious Dwelling-House,
situated at New-Boston. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A new genteel CHAISE,
with Harness compleat, to be sold very cheap for Cash, or English Goods, as may best suit the Purchaser. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. Newport, July 26 1771.
IN Pursuance of an Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of John Easterbrook of Bristol, in the Colony aforesaid, Labourers, are hereby Notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the Session of the said General Assembly, to be holden at East Greenwich, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition for the Benefit of an Act passed for the Relief of insolvent Debtors in June, A. D. 1756, should not be granted.
HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

A Supply of GRAVEL to be
had, at *Two shillings* a Load, apply to
JACOB BUCKNAM.

THE Commissioners appointed by the honorable Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probates for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. John Cullam, late of Boston, deceased, represented Insolvent—GIVE NOTICE, that they shall attend that Service at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the first Thursday of the Six following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock P. M.
Boston, July 29, 1771.

Ran-away from his Master,
JONATHAN GREEN of Chelsea on the 17th Instant, a thick well-set Negro Man named Cesar, about 24 Years of Age, speaks very good English.—Had on when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, and dark Claret colour'd Breeches, blue Yarn Stockings seem'd, and old Shoes, a white Linnen Shirt, and old Castor Hat.—He was seen at Cambridge on Commencement Day, and the two following Days.—Whoever shall take up said Run-away, and bring him to his Master in Chelsea aforesaid, shall have Three Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by JONATHAN GREEN.
All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, on Penalty of the Law.
Chelsea, July 26, 1771.

All Persons indebted to, or that
have any Demands upon the Estate of Caleb Parker, late of Boston, Blacksmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Jedidiah Parker, sole Executor to said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

IMPORTED in the last Vessel from LONDON,
and to be sold Cheap for Cash or short Credit,
By Henry Leddel,

At his Store adjoining to John Erving, jun, Situated in
Kilby-Street.

Superfine Broad Cloth,
Katteens—Flannels—
Shalloons, Callimancoes,
Tammies, Cambric,
half ell and half yard Lattings
& yard wide Irish Linnens,
Irish Sheetings,
& 3/4 yard wide and 6 1/4ths,
Checks,
brown & Cotton Hollands,
Jeans, white Russia Diab,
Dowlais, Calicoes,
Clouting Diaper,
Cambricks, Lawns,
Ginghams,
black Periwains, Taffaties—
spotted and bordered
Bandanoes,
Cotton & French Romalls,
best Ballandine Silk,
Ribbons,
Womens ungazed Lamb
Gloves,—
Silk Gloves & Mitts—
Goose, Duck and Pigeon, Shot, German and English
Steel, Powder in quarter and half Barrels, best London
Nails and Crown Glass. Spices, Pepper by the Bag, or
smaller Quantity.—Men and Women's London made
Saddles.—An Assortment of Sadlery Ware.—Cod-Lines,
Twine, Anchors, &c.
coloured & other Threads,
Pins, wax Necklaces, Fans,
Gimp & Snail Lace,
Silk & hair & scarf Twist,
Needle work & wave
Buttons,
Ferrets, Qualities, Tape,
Silk knee Garters,
Silk thread & cotton Laces,
writing Paper, sealing Wax,
Wafers.
Mens thread and worsted
Hosiery.
Breeches Patterns,
Buckrams,
Mens & Boys Felt Hatts,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Pelong and other Satins,
Looking Glasses,
Card Leaves,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Oznabrigs & Ticklingburg,
Sieve Bottoms.
A Variety of hard Ware.—
German and English
Shot, German and English
Steel, Powder in quarter and half Barrels, best London
Nails and Crown Glass. Spices, Pepper by the Bag, or
smaller Quantity.—Men and Women's London made
Saddles.—An Assortment of Sadlery Ware.—Cod-Lines,
Twine, Anchors, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY
RICHARD CLARKE & SON,
At their Store in King-Street.

Very fine Hyson and Souchong and a
few Chests of good Bohea Tea, just Imported.—Also
double & single refined English Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Green Coffee, a few good
Cheshire Cheeses, Florence Oyl, and best French Indigo.

Sharwin,

Saddler, and Jockey-Cap-Maker from LONDON,
At the White-Horse, North Side King-Street, Boston,
HAS imported from the Makers, by the last Vessel
from London, a very neat Assortment of Gentle-
mens and Ladies Riding Whips of the newest Fashions,
with Chaife Whips of various Kinds; the Whips are
superior to what are generally imported. Likewise, a
compleat Assortment of plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs.
Also makes upon good English Trees, Gentlemen and
Ladies Saddles, with Furniture of all Sorts, with a full
and compleat Assortment of all Kinds of Sadlery Goods,
in general, which will be sold on as low Terms as can
be bought at any Shop in the Province, either for Town
or Country, or Exportation. By their most humble Servant,
RICHARD SHARWIN.

A few Boxes of Tallow Candles,
made last Winter, to be sold by the Box, Dozen or
single Pound, by JOSEPH BRADFORD, Junr. near
the Rev. Dr. Byles's Meeting-House.

TO BE LETT,
A commodious House, 3 Rooms
on a Floor, with a fine Garden and about two Acres of
good Pasture adjoining the same, with a Barn thereon,
lately occupied by Colonel Jarvis, deceased, being near
the Rev. Mr. Howard's Meeting-House. For further
Particulars, enquire of Widow Jackson in Sudbury-
Street, or of the Printers hereof.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 6th
Day of August next, at the House of Mr. William
Pearce, in Providence, an Iron FORGE or FINERY,
belonging to the Estate of Mr. John Merrett, deceased,
at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at present two
Fires, but another may easily be made, as may be like-
wise a Mill for a Trip Hammer. There is also higher
up the Stream Room to build a Grist-Mill.

Likewise a FARM (on which it stands) containing
about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improv'd. It
has thereon a Dwelling-House, lately well repaired, a
Barn, a new Coal-Haule, a Smith's Shop, and a House
for Workmen.

It is well situated for the Sale of Bar-Iron, and for
a Store, to supply the Country round with Necessaries,
lying on the Oxford Road from Boston, & on the County
Road to Worcester, is 27 Miles from Providence, and
45 Miles from Boston.

Also at the same Time and Place will be sold 1706
Acres of wild Land, at Douglas Town.

Likewise to be sold on the Premises, on Tuesday the
10th of August, all the remaining Part of the real as
well as personal Estate of said Deceased, consisting of
a very pleasant FARM, about one Mile from the Town
of Providence, and near Half a Mile from the Upper
Ferry, leading to Rehoboth; it is situated in a very fine
healthy Air, containing upwards of 200 Acres of Land,
well fenced, wooded and watered, having thereon a large
genteel Dwelling House, two Barns, in one of which is
a Chaife or Coach House, good Stabling, a Sheep House,
Granary, and other Out Houses, Gardens and Orch-
arding, with the live Stock & Utensils belonging there-
to; and all the Household Furniture and Moveables be-
longing to said Estate. The Buildings and Farm are
in the very best Order.

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of said
Deceased, are desired to bring them in, & those indebted
are requested to make immediate Payment, to
HENRY JOHN OVERING, Executor.

Providence, July 13, 1771.

RHUBARB.

A small Quantity of very excellent
RHUBARB, to be sold by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or
single Pound, at a very low Price for Cash, by

Thomas Brown, in Back-Street,
a little Northward of the Mill-Bridge, in Boston.

U M B R I L L O E S.

MADE and Sold by ISAAC
GREENWOOD, Turner, at
his Shop in Fore Street, next Door to
Dr. Clark's, North End, Boston.—
Where Ladies may be supplied with
all Sizes, so small as to suit Misses of
6 or 7 Years of Age, and as low as
8s. L. M. a Piece. Has also Oyl
Cloth and neat joined unto for Men.
He makes Tea Boards, Sarcers, Walk-
ing Sticks, Fites, and many other Things in the Tur-
ner's Way.—N. B. Said GREENWOOD mends and
covers old Umbrellas, and sells new Sticks for ditto.

C O D - L I N E S.

A few Dozen choice Cod-Lines, to be sold very cheap by
FRANCIS GREEN.

IF the Person who some Time since took out of the
Shop of the Subscriber, near Dr. Pemberton's Meet-
ing-House—A Piece of light-blue Silk Damask, con-
taining upwards of 32 Yards, will be so honest as to re-
turn it again, either to the Owner, or the Printers here-
of, they shall have no Questions asked, nor their Char-
acters in the least exposed.—But if any Person will give
Information of it, so that the Owner may recover it a-
gain, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward.
July 20, 1771. SAMUEL SPARHAWK.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Stolen from the Gap, between Ware-
houses No. 13 & 14 on the Long Wharf, between Mon-
day Afternoon the 15th and Tuesday Morning the 16th
Instant, a new Anchor, of 238 Pounds weight.—Said
Anchor has an uncommon large Ring, and but indif-
ferently made, and has the weight mark on it. Who-
ever will discover the Person or Persons that stole the
aforesaid Anchor, so that he or they may be brought to
Justice, shall receive the above Reward.—From
EDES & GILL.

WANTED Immediately,
A Double Deck Brigantine, of about
one Hundred Tons burthen, not exceeding two Years
old.
Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Just Imported, and to be sold at Hutchinson's Wharf,
A few choice Turtle, Limes and Yams,
also a small Quantity of very good Mahogany Plank,
Table Boards, Lignum Vitæ, Brazilitto and Cotton
Wool, cheap for Cash. Inquire at Mr. Aves's Store,
on said Wharf.

To be Sold, Leas'd or Lett,
A very convenient House, properly
fitted for a genteel Family, being in Williams's Court.
Any Person minded to Purchase, may now have an
Opportunity, on very easy Terms, by enquiring of
Edes & Gill.

Whereas the Estate of Kendall
Johnson, late of Roxbury, in the County of Suffolk, La-
bourer, Deceased, hath been Represented as Insolvent,
the Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Foster
Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate, &c. for said Coun-
ty, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors
to said Estate, give Notice that they shall attend that Ser-
vice at the House of Deacon Samuel Gridley, in holder
in Roxbury, near the Meeting-House, in the Easterly
Parish, in said Roxbury, on the Third Monday of this
and the five next ensuing Months, from five a Clock
to seven in the Evening. Six Months Time, from the 21st
Day of June past, being allowed the said Creditors for
bringing in their Claims and proving their Debts.
Roxbury July 10th 1771.

Greenfield, July 17, 1771.
WHEREAS my Wife Eunice Hirdale is now
absent from me, and at a Distance, whereby she
may have an Opportunity to take up Things upon my
Credit: These are therefore to give Notice to all Per-
sons, that I will not pay for any Things she may buy,
or contract for, and do utterly forbid any Persons deal-
ing with her, on my Account.

SAMUEL HINSDALE.
TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks French BRANDY,
a few Casks Claret, some Cases Frontineac Wine, French
Cordials, Chinces, Calicoes and Stamp Linnens of the
best Colours, Silks for Womens Gowns, Mens best Vel-
vet, white Linnens of all Prices, Sheetings, strip and
check Cottons, Cambricks, plain and flower'd Lawns,
good Green Tea, and best of old Castile Soap, plain and
strip Muslins, and sundry other Articles.

Enquire of **JOHN HOMER,**
At Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharf.
Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

The following Letter and Reply, together with the Articles of Capitulation of Falkland's Island, are taken from the State Papers relative to the Negotiation with Spain, which not having yet been published in any of the Boston Papers, may serve to give our Readers a more authentic Account of the Surrender of that Island to the Spaniards on the 10th of June 1770, than any that has hitherto transpired.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Geo. Farmer to the Spanish Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, dated at Port Egmont the 8th of June, 1770.

S I R,

As you have received the refreshments of water, &c. you stood in need of, my order from his Britannic Majesty, my royal master, is to warn you forthwith to depart from this port, and all the islands called Falkland's, having first been discovered by the Subjects of the crown of England, sent out by the government thereof for that purpose, and of right belonging to his Majesty, and his Majesty having given orders for the settlement thereof, the subjects of no other power have any title to establish themselves therein, without the King's permission.

I am, &c.

GEORGE FARMER.

The next Letter is from Don John Ignacio Madariaga, the Spanish Commodore to Capt. Farmer and Maltby, or any others that command the English forces by sea and land in the bay of Cruzada. We have not at present room for the whole letter, but it concludes thus:

"After this attention, I assure you, that if I do not, in fifteen minutes after this letter shall have been delivered into your hands by my officer of orders, give a categorical and favourable answer to my intent, I will begin the operations directed to obtain it, considering the want of answer in the time perfix'd as a tacit negative that you will not quit or abandon with goodwill this place, and an express obstinacy to maintain your resolution. In this case you will experience the brilliancy and spirit with which the troops and seamen under my command know how to operate, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season.

"You will meditate upon the fatal consequences to the innocent subjects of his Britannic Majesty, if, instead of the kind treatment I offer you, you oblige me to use the most rigid, as indispensable in the present case.

"At all events, I wish to serve you with all civility, it what regards your persons, which I pray God to preserve many years.

"On board the frigate Industry, at anchor in the bay of the Cruzada, the 9th of June, 1770.

I kiss your hands, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA."

Copy of the ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION between Captains George Farmer and William Maltby, Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land at Port Egmont & Falkland's Island, and Don John Ignacio Madariaga, Major-General of the Royal Navy of his Catholic Majesty, dated the 10th of June, 1770.

First Article.

THAT we will deliver to the said Commander the Block-house, with its guns, and whatever appertains to it within or without, likewise the Battery commanding Jason's Cove, being sensible of the superior Forces with which we are attacked by Sea and Land.

Answer. That the Block-house Battery, and the rest, must be delivered immediately to the Colonel Don Antonio Gutierrez, Commander of the Spanish Troops.

Second Article. That the King's Colours be kept flying on shore until we embark, and the same on board his Majesty's Sloop Favorite, and that the Officers and Troops be permitted to remain in their Quarters as before.

Answer. That they will be allowed their Quarters on shore for the Officers and Troops until they embark, and likewise their Colours flying on shore and on board the Favorite, but without exercising any other jurisdiction but with their own people, they being only there for a time limited until their embarkation.

Third Article. That we may be permitted to carry in his Majesty's Sloop Favorite wherever we shall think proper, the Officers, Troops, Seamen, Ammunition of all kinds, Provisions and Stores as much as we may think necessary, and depart as soon as we are fit for sea.

Answer. That the Troops must precisely go in the Favorite Frigate, with the Seamen and whatever effects she can carry, to be transported out of the

American Dominions belonging to the Catholic King my Master, after duly delivering every thing in proper form to Don Philip Ruiz Puenta, Governor of these Islands of Magellan, residing in the easternmost, to which we will immediately give an account, that he may come in person, or send his Deputy, without delay, to take charge of the Store-house, Stores &c. that the English have; as this is part of his Government, he is and will be answerable to my Sovereign for the good husbandry of what will be delivered to him, or to his Deputy, commissioned for that purpose; and till this can be performed with all requisite formalities, the Favorite shall not move, unless by an accident Don Philip Ruiz Puenta, or his Deputy, should delay coming, in which case, if it should exceed forty days, the Favorite may sail whenever they think proper, with all that she can carry, but she can never go out until twenty days after one of the Frigates under my command; and for the further security of observing the Capitulation, the Favorite Frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her Rudder on shore.

Fourth Article. That what we shall not be able to carry with us, you will give us receipts for, expressing every article left here, that we may be able to give an account thereof when required.

Answer. There will be receipts given for all the Stores, &c. that his Britannic Majesty's Sloop Favorite cannot carry.

Fifth Article. That at the time we are going to embark on board his Majesty's sloop Favorite (after concluding the inventories & delivering every thing to you in proper form) we may have liberty to march off under arms, with Drums beating, Colours flying, &c. without being incommoded or injured.

Answer. That at the time of their embarking on board the Favorite, they must acquaint the Spanish Commodore thereof to agree upon the hour, as the English are not allowed to take arms without giving notice to the said Commander, that he may give orders to be observed what they have desired, in order that they may not be incommoded or injured at their departure; but should they do contrary to the above, it will be taken for an attempt, and they will be answerable for the result.

Sixth Article. That to prevent disorder, an Officer with a few men may take possession of the Blockhouse.

Answer. For to prevent disorder, and take possession of the Block-house with regularity and good order, the Colonel Don Antonio Gutierrez will march with all his Troops, and will have in the Settlement for the present only a company of Grenadiers.

Seventh Article. That the Cordage and other materials that served for Parapets, &c. at the batteries may be put into the Store-houses, under lock & key, until proper inventories can be taken, or that we may carry them on board the Favorite.

Answer. The Cordage and all the materials that served for Parapets at the batteries will be put in Store-houses, which keys will be delivered to the English till the inventories are drawn in proper form, and they embarked on board the Favorite as granted.

L O N D O N, May 13. 1771.

The cause of Mr. Horne's former attachment to Mr. Wilkes and of his late defection from the patriot is at length discovered: They both proceeded from selfish considerations. Mr. Horne, it is said, had long suffered many mortifications and reproaches for not being able to laugh; and hearing of the fame of Mr. Wilkes's jocularities he formed a connexion with him with a view of being cured of this Trophonian infirmity: Falling lately into company with Mr. Moleworth who made the famous calculation of prizes for Messrs. Richardson and Goodluck, and who is no less an Adept in Anatomy than in Arithmetic, he was informed by Mr. Moleworth that his misfortune was entirely owing to the formation of his face; which by some accident or other had not one laughing muscle in it. Upon this infallible information despairing of a cure, Mr. Horne immediately quitted all intercourse with Mr. Wilkes; and it is said Mr. Wilkes is not at all displeased to get rid of a companion who, whatever other services he might do him, continually mortified his vanity by never laughing at his jokes.

The following is the plan now adopted for recruiting the military forces of the East-India Company:—The Company are to pay 60,000l. to Government, to build barracks for 2500 men in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, where a regiment of recruits is to be formed for the India service, consisting of three battalions, of 700 men each, one battalion of Irish Catholics,

one battalion of Germans, and one battalion of Swifs; and one battalion of artillery, of 400 men: For the latter, the Company are to pay Government 10,000l. annually, as it is to be formed by draughts from Woolwich, and will necessarily occasion an additional battalion to the Royal corps of Artillery, consequently a great additional expence; yet this will give the India Company the advantage of the best artillery in Europe. The King's Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey is to command these troops, to whom the outward-bound Indianmen are to bring the order of the Secretary at War for the embarkation of any number of recruits for India, not exceeding 1400 men, and a detachment of 230 from the artillery; which leave a fund for the regiment of 700 men, and 200 of the artillery regiment. The money for the payment of the troops is to be remitted from the Pay-Office, where, at the commencement of each year, the full charge of these troops is to be paid by the Company. The Commissaries and Paymaster of these corps are to be recommended by the Company, and commissioned by the King, as well as the other Commissioners. By this plan only 200 men are annually sent from England, no detriment is done to the recruiting service, there is a saving of 1800 men by the present method, a strong garrison is formed for the defence of Guernsey and Jersey, and no loss accrues to the Company by desertion. The engaging Irish Catholics will effectually ruin the Irish regiments in the service of our inveterate enemies, France and Spain. The regiment is to be formed in the following manner: One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major of Brigade: first battalion, Irish Catholics, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 28 Cadets, 3 Surgeons, 21 Serjeants, 21 Corporals, 30 Drums and Fifes, and 700 private Men; second battalion, German Protestants, and the third battalion, Swifs Protestants, of the same numbers.

A gentleman of Westminster, who was to give up a certain lease when his mother was buried, has kept her corpse by him five years in a leaden coffin, and by that means continued in possession of the premises:

THE Rev. John Wood has advertised that he continues the employment at his house, No. 5 Newgate-street, as carried on by the late Mr and Mrs. Hawkshaw, for providing curates and proper assistance for such clergymen as are prevented by sickness, or any ways necessarily impeded from doing their own duty, hopes that a propriety of conduct will merit the favour, not only of such Gentlemen as were Mr. and Mrs. Hawkshaw's friends, but of the whole body of the clergy in general, whom it will be his constant study indiscriminately to oblige, to the utmost of his power.

N. B. Such gentlemen as wish to be engaged, are requested to leave or send their address as above, and those who want assistance, or to have duty done, may be certain of a very proper supply on the terms agreed on, as set forth by the underneath table of fees. A Table of Fees, agreed upon by the Clergy of London, for the several parts of duty which they may be required to do, or to have done for them: dated the first of January, 1771.

	l. s. d.
For reading, preaching, and administering the sacrament without assistance —	0 15 0
For reading, preaching, and assisting at sacrament —	0 12 6
For reading and preaching —	0 10 6
For preaching and assisting —	0 10 6
For reading and assisting —	0 10 6
For preaching only —	0 10 6
For reading only in the morning —	0 7 6
For reading and preaching in the afternoon —	0 10 6
For preaching in the afternoon —	0 10 6
For reading in the afternoon —	0 5 0
For reading and preaching in the evening —	0 7 6
For reading in the evening —	0 3 0
For preaching in the evening —	0 5 3
For reading on holy and festival days —	0 3 6
For reading on Wednesdays & Fridays, &c. —	0 2 6
For reading on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, the 29th of May, 25th of Octo. 5th of Novem. 30th of January, &c. —	0 5 0
For burying, christening, and any other parochial or occasional duty —	0 2 6
All the above duties to be within the bills of mortality; and for any out-lying duty, as may be agreed on.	

LONDON, May 31, 1771.

The Earl of CHATHAM's Speech, when he made a Motion for the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

My Lords,

It is not many years since this nation was the envy and terror of its neighbours. Alone and unassisted it seemed to balance the half of Europe. Nor was the aspect of its affairs abroad more flattering than at home. Concord and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole extent of the British empire. Whatever heats and animosities might subsist between the grandees, the body of the people was satisfied. No complaints, no murmurs were heard.—No petitions, much less remonstrances, for redress of grievances, were carried up to the Throne; nor were hired mobs necessary to keep the Sovereign in countenance by their venal shouts. Nothing was heard on every side but one general burst of acclamation & joy. But how is the prospect darkened! How are the mighty fallen! On public days the royal ears are saluted with hisses and hoots; and he fees libels against his person and government written with impunity; juries solemnly acquitting the publishers: What greater mortification can befall a Monarch! Yet this sacrifice he makes to his Ministers. To their false steps, not to his own, he owes his disgrace. By their intrigues the last inglorious peace, the origin of our evils, was effected, and approved by Parliament, though it was loudly condemned by the nation. By their intrigues the last shameful convention received the same sanction. Were this sacrifice of our honour and interest abroad compensated by the wisdom of our domestic government, it would be some comfort. But the fact is, that Great-Britain, Ireland and America, are equally dissatisfied, and have reason to be dissatisfied, with the Ministry. The impolitic taxes laid upon America, and the system of violence there adopted, have unfortunately soured the minds of the people, and rendered them disaffected to the present Parliament, if not to the King. Ireland has various reasons to complain. An enumeration of them would be tedious. You may judge of their number and magnitude by the present flame. The measures taken to carry the Middlesex election in favor of the Court, the decision of that election, the murders in St. George's-fields, the refusal of the Commons to enquire into these murders, and into the conduct of those who advised his Majesty to bestow thanks and rewards upon the persons immediately concerned; the payment of the immense debt contracted by the Crown, without inspecting any account; all these circumstances had justly alarmed the nation, and made them uncommonly attentive to the operations of Parliament.—Hence the publication of the Parliamentary Debates. And where was the injury, if the members acted upon honest principles? For a public assembly to be afraid of having their deliberations published, is monstrous, and speaks for itself. No mortal can construe such a procedure to their advantage. It, and the practice of locking the doors, are sufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they must see that all is not well within. Not satisfied, however, with shutting their doors, the Commons would overturn the liberty of the press. The printers had spirit, and resisted. The irritated Commons exerted their privilege above the laws of the land, and their servants acted illegally in the execution of their illegal orders. The Magistrates of London undertook the cause of the printers, and the protection of the laws, and of the City's franchises. The Commons still proceeded with the same outrageous violence. They called upon the Magistrates to justify their conduct, and would not suffer them to be heard by counsel. These men, who had allowed the prostitute electors of Shoreham counsel to defend a bargain to sell their borough by auction, would not grant the same indulgence to the Lord Mayor of London, pleading for the laws of England, and the conscientious discharge of his duty. Accordingly they committed him to the Tower, for not violating his oath. The most sacred obligation of morality and religion they vote criminal, when it happens to stand in competition with their assumed privilege.—Their next step was the act of a mob, and not of a parliament.—I mean the recognizance entered at Guildhall. We have heard of such violence committed by the French King; and it seems much better calculated for the latitude of Paris than London. The people of this kingdom will never submit to such bare-faced tyranny. They must see that it is time to rouse, when their own creatures dare to assume a power of stopping prosecutions by their vote, and consequently of resolving the law of the land into their will and pleasure. The imprudence, and indeed the absolute madness of these measures, demonstrate that they are not the result of that Assembly's calm, unbiassed deliberations, but the dictates of weak, uninformed ministers influenced by those who mislead the Sovereign. It is impossible that a grave, and once venerable body of men, if left to itself, should have converted government into a scuffle with a single individual. Were the Commons not absolute slaves to the man who holds the golden keys of the Treasury, they could never have rendered the very name of parliament ridiculous, by carrying on a constant war against Mr. Wilkes. To them it is entirely owing that he is become a person of consequence in the State.

They first made him Representative for Middlesex, and then Alderman of London. Now they seem determined to make him Sheriff, and, in due course, Lord Mayor. When he set their authority at defiance, in the case of the printers, they repeatedly declared him amenable to their jurisdiction, and actually served him with more than one order to attend. Upon being found refractory, they shamefully gave up the point; after punishing the Chief Magistrate of the City they suffered him to escape with impunity, and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their Lord and Master.

Matters being thus circumstanced, the Commons being both odious and contemptible, there remains but one possible remedy for the evil. In order to save the name and institution of Parliament from ruin, the Commons must, according to the earnest request of a majority of the electors of England, and the wish of almost all the nation; be dissolved. This step may restore good humour and tranquillity on the one hand, good government on the other. Not that I imagine this act alone sufficient. No; I have no such sanguine expectation; I suspect it will prove but a temporary and partial remedy. The influence of the Crown is become so enormous, that some stronger bulwark must be erected for the defence of the constitution. The act for constituting septennial Parliaments must be repealed. Formerly the inconveniences attending short Parliaments had great weight with me; but now we are not debating upon a question of convenience: our all is at stake: our whole constitution is giving way; and therefore, with the most deliberate and solemn conviction, I declare myself a convert to triennial Parliaments. Influenced by all these considerations I move your Lordships to address his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, as soon as the business of the session is concluded.

We hear that the Ministry have held a consultation with a great Lawyer on the boldness of Lord Chatham's motion for the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Yesterday se'night arrived at New-York the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderfson, in 6 Weeks and 3 Days from Fal-mouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz:

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.
NOT only Giurgewo, but also the City of Sinope, situated on the Black Sea, in Naolia, is taken by the Russians, and three men of war on the stocks were burnt. The island of Chios having refused a contribution of 100,000 Piastres, has been taken by the Russians, in spite of all the efforts of the Pacha of the Dardanelles, and the Captain Pacha.

Warsaw, April 24. A Courier arrived from Choczim has brought an account that Maj. Gen. Weilmann, having passed the Danube on the 5th, with a detachment of 720 light troops, had attack'd a body of 5000 Turks near Fulkis, 500 of whom were killed, among whom was a Pacha and some Agas, 100 prisoners taken. He brought off two pieces of cannon, & threw 29 into the river. According to an exact list the plague has carried off in this kingdom 245,000 persons, but happily has now ceased.

Madrid, May 2. Advices from Cadiz confirm, that the English have been dislodged from St. David's Isle by the Spaniards, which makes us apprehend new troubles between the two nations.

LONDON, May 7.
We hear from Portsmouth, that the Boat-builders are immediately to begin 800 flat-bottomed boats, which according to the order, must be completed in ten days.

There is a squadron fitting for the sea, to be under the command of Lord Edgecumbe. Its thought, by appearance, the destination will be out of Europe.

Whether the boats now building are for Commodore Keppel or Lord Edgecumbe, is uncertain.

The troops are still in the Isle of Wight, and it is said, the greatest part of them will be embarked on board the transports, which are victualing for these two expeditions.

The above intelligence we are assured may be depended upon, notwithstanding the pacific aspect all our national concerns seem to wear.

Advices from Vienna inform that the Grand Signior will positively enter Poland the beginning of June, at the head of an army of 300,000 men.

May 15. It is said a Dutch East Indianman has been sunk by a French man of war near the island of Ceylon, in Asia.

Considerable betts are laid in the city, that a rupture takes place between the French & Dutch within six months from this date; in which both the Courts of London and Madrid will by their treaties be obliged to take part.

We are informed, that it is the general opinion of the citizens that Mr. Wilkes will be chosen Sheriff at Midsummer day.

May 20. The following promotions are now said to be determined on, viz.

The Earl of Pembroke to be Ambassador to the Court of France. The Earl of Harcourt, Secretary of State. And Lord Rochford Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Townsend, for whom the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance is reserved.

A negotiation is said to be on foot between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid, for ceding the island of Corsica to the latter.

Measures are already adopted, and will be put into execution with all possible speed, for avoiding the great inconveniences arising from the want of Paper Money in the colonies.

May 24. It is confidently asserted, that some strong efforts will be made next session of Parliament, for introducing an American Representation into the Grand Council of the Nation.

A correspondent informs us, that preliminaries are signed between the Turks and Russians, under the mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin: The terms are said to be as follows.

M. Obreskou, the Russian minister, to be set at liberty. The Crimea ceded to Russia, with the free navigation of the Black Sea.

May 29. Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute set out with his Family from South Audley-street, for his Seat at Lut-ton-Loo, in Bedfordshire.

It is asserted that the French Court, at the instance of some great persons, has agreed to make a compensation to Gen. Paoli, for the Estates which that General formerly possessed in the island of Corsica, said to be worth upwards of 90,000 l. (E)

It is reported that an action of 100,000 l. damages, will be brought by the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, against the President of a certain Club. (F)

Several ships are fitting out in the Thames, for America, to bring home timber for the use of the navy.

A Nobleman, who lately wrote Lord Bute on the subject of his return, informed his Lordship, that the public prints were again preparing to attack him, and that the people of England would never suffer him to live among them quietly. "I know that too well, my dear friend," (replied the Earl in his succeeding letter,) "but surely they can have no objection to my dying quietly among them; I desire no other favor at their hands; tho' I doubt not, when the rage of party has subsided, that they will be convinced I could have no interest in being their intentional enemy."

The Attorney-General has entered a Noli Prosequi against the Indictment of Witham the Messenger. (A)

A correspondent assures us, That the utmost diligence is using in the harbours of Brest, Marfeilles and Rochfort, at which last place there is a Squadron of 8 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 3 bomb ketches, and 2 fireships, with their sails ready bent, to slip out on the shortest notice, all unmoor'd, and ride at single anchors.

June 1. It was reported yesterday, that every thing is settled between the Turks and the Russians, and that the King of Poland is to abdicate in favor of a Prince of Saxony.

June 3. We hear that a fleet, consisting of the Guardships from Portsmouth, and the other ports, are ordered to cruise for six weeks in the Bay of Biscay.

The ships of war lately put out of commission with so much haste, are with equal haste to be put into commission again.

Orders are arrived at Portsmouth for the marine Captains to go to the different parts of the kingdom to recruit.

June 5. This morning, about five o'clock, the Queen was taken in labor, and a quarter before six was safely delivered of a Prince. Her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be expected.

The Viceroyship of Ireland is said now to lie between Lord Gower and Lord Weymouth.

June 6. It is said that a certain Great Personage is at length come to a resolution to dismiss from his service all such of his servants as he finds are grown obnoxious to his people.

June 8. Sir Edward Hawke is said to have declined the acceptance of a Peerage.

Died, at Stanmore, in Middlesex, the Hon. Lady Tryon, mother of the Hon. William Tryon, now Governor of New-York; and also mother of the Hon. Miss Tryon, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1771.

Monday last Capt. Yarborough failed for Newbern, with whom went Passenger his Excellency Governor Martin, with his Lady and Family.

We hear from Newtown, on Long-Island, that one Birch, a native of England, between 60 and 70 years of age, a poor man, who had been for some years in these parts, and during the late War was a Soldier in the Provincial Service, having been a day or two missing, was on Monday morning found dead in the garret of the house where he lodged. The noose of a rope with which he appeared to have been strangled was round his neck, the other end hanging over a beam, but not tied; and it was supposed, that in order to put an end to his life—of which he had been heard to say that he was weary,—he had taken hold of one end of the rope with his hands. He had made several attempts to get to England, where he said he had a rich sister, but could not procure money for his passage.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, June 11.

"I have a piece of News to tell you, which you may mention, that is, that this Day an Express arrived from France to this Court, giving an account, that unfortunately a Civil War had broke out there, occasioned by the late Disturbances, the King not being willing to redress his Subjects Grievances, and the People demanding their Privileges."

NEWPORT, July 29, 1771.

We hear from Nantucket, that last Monday se'night arrived there a Whaling Sloop, of which John Caborre was late Master:—Said Sloop had fell in with a Whale some time before between the Grand Bank and the Western-Islands, when said Master and four Hands took one Boat, and the Mate and other Hands took another, and went in pursuit of the Whale; after chasing for some time, the Mate lost sight of the other Boat, and pursued the Whale till he thought there was Danger of losing sight of the Sloop, the Weather being pretty thick; so returned, expecting to find the Master and his Hands on board, but when he came up to the Vessel, could neither see nor hear any thing of them; he continued cruising thereabout all the ensuing Night, keeping a Fire in the Cabouse and Lights in the Cabin, and all next Day, but found nothing of them: So that 'tis supposed the Master and all with him were lost by the Boat's being stove by a Whale or some other extraordinary Accident.

Last Saturday se'night, Capt. St. Croix arrived here from New York, with whom came Passenger a Person who called himself John William Arnold, and was conducted by Capt. St. Croix to a House of as good Reputation as any in Town, where he took Lodgings; at which a Gentleman boarded, who had a Bag of Gold in his Desk;—which Desk was opened by said Arnold last Monday, from whence he took the Bag of Gold, and carried it to one Husted, who came Passenger with him, telling him he won it at gaming the Night before, and desired he would keep it for him, as he was bound to Boston, and was afraid to carry it left he should lose it again:—Next Day the Gentleman missed his Money, and, from several Circumstances, Arnold was suspected and apprehended, when he confessed the Crime, and Enquiry being made of Husted, who was at work with a Shoemaker, he produced the Bag of Money, and appeared to be innocent of the Method by which Arnold came by it. The Gentleman who owned the Money not having kept an exact account of it as he put it into the Bag, could not certainly tell whether he received the whole or not, but imagines there was the Value of 100 Dollars missing; the Sum remaining amounted to about 520 Dollars.—The Gentleman, being over persuaded, declined any further Prosecution, and 'tis supposed the Robber made the best of his Way to Providence and Boston; where perhaps he may attempt the like Villainy again.

Last Friday, one John Bond, alias Capt. Bond, alias Clark, &c. (well known in Boston, Charlestown, and other Places to the Northward, for making too free a Use of other People's Property) was taken up, with his Wife, and committed to Goal, for Robbing the Store of Mr. Simon Pease, of this Town, and Stealing several Articles of Plate, &c. from other Persons.

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